

# THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

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ANDREW JACKSON,  
A BIOGRAPHY

HARD TIMES TOKENS  
THE POLITICAL SERIES

SILVER DOLLARS OF  
NORTH & SOUTH AMERICA

UNITED STATES  
COMMEMORATIVE COINS

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# THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

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## EDITORIAL

### Hard Times Tokens

In keeping with our statement in the last JOURNAL, this issue contains one complete and important numismatic article. It has been nearly forty years since Mr. Low published his list of Hard Times Tokens and although it has long been out of print it is largely responsible for the interest that is still shown in this series. In this issue under HARD TIMES TOKENS we have listed all the political tokens that were included by Mr. Low. The Merchants Tokens which he included have all been covered by us under that heading in the JOURNAL during the last several years. We expect to include all these tokens in the next edition of the STANDARD CATALOGUE OF UNITED STATES COINS AND CURRENCY.

We believe the distinction we have made between the political and merchant's tokens will meet with the approval of all collectors. The very nature of their intent is at once apparent to the student of United States history. The description of the series has been augmented in a scholarly manner by

Mr. Alfred Z. Reed of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

We are indebted to Mr. F. C. C. Boyd of New York City for the illustration of token number 2. This, the rarest of the series, is now in his collection.

### Silver Dollars of North and South America

It was our original plan to publish this series in book form to sell at several dollars a copy. But before offering it in that form we are giving every reader of the JOURNAL an opportunity to read and own this valuable catalogue, by publishing it serially in the next four issues. This is the first time such a list has been published and we consider it an extremely important contribution to numismatic literature. It has been compiled over a long period of years and while many of the pieces are not easily obtainable, most of them are within reach of the average collector. The values given are for the commonest dates or mints of each type.



# Biographical Notes on the Presidents of the United States

By ALFRED Z. REED

Of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching

## ANDREW JACKSON

**H**ERO of New Orleans, champion of the people as a whole against privilege and sectionalism, the first American of middle-class parentage and Western outlook to attain the Presidency, and the first since George Washington without a college education, was born March 15, 1767, in rural territory near the northern boundary of South Carolina. After serving as a boy in the Revolutionary army, he removed first to Charleston, where he acquired urban manners, and then to Salisbury, North Carolina, where he was admitted to the bar in 1787, aged twenty years and six months. Within a year he went to Nashville, at that time near the Western boundary of North Carolina and of the Union, in company with a friend, some five years older than himself, who had recently been appointed judge of a court newly established there. The two reached their destination at the end of October, 1788, and a few days later the twenty-six year old judge appointed his twenty-one year old friend "attorney-general" (prosecuting attorney). Thereafter, Jackson's political advancement was rapid, both before and after the admission of Tennessee, in 1796, as a separate state. After a brief service in Washington, as member first of the lower House and then of the Senate, he returned to Nashville, where he became in 1798, judge of the highest court, and in 1802, Major General of the militia, holding both positions until his resignation from the bench in 1804. After the declaration of war against England, Jackson's position as ranking officer in the militia, together with his native capacity for leadership, caused

him to be chosen as head of two local expeditionary forces. These brought him the nickname of "Old Hickory" and an appointment as Major General in the regular army, in succession to William H. Harrison, resigned. The Battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1815, was a victory over veterans of the Duke of Wellington, whose head had recently begun to appear on English copper tokens circulating in Canada; the commanding officer, who was among the casualties, was a brother-in-law of the Iron Duke. The victory came too late to affect the terms of the peace treaty which had already been negotiated and, reaching the country within a month, was promptly ratified by the Senate, but it ministered to our national self-esteem more than anything which had occurred since the exploits of the U. S. Frigate **Constitution** in 1812.(1)

Jackson remained in the federal service for six tempestuous years, during which he came into conflict with Henry Clay, and won his first victory over him, in Congress. Better fitted to command than to obey, he resigned his military commission June 1, 1821, and the post of territorial governor of Florida in October of the same year, and returned again to Nashville, where devoted friends groomed him for the Presidency. Mention has already been made, under JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, of the presidential campaigns of 1824, in which Jackson, though the leading candidate, was defeated by the coalition of Adams and Clay supporters, and of his eventual triumph in 1828. In both campaigns, John C. Calhoun, of Jackson's native state of South Carolina, had secured the Vice-Presidency by relinquishing his pretensions to the

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higher office, and in both campaigns he had supported Jackson. As a strategic move, however, Jackson had been persuaded by his campaign managers to serve a second brief term in the United States Senate, and while there had voted for Henry Clay's protective tariff of 1824, christened by its author "The American System." Four years later, Jackson wrote to a correspondent confirming this vote, and stating that he had not changed his views.(2) Despite the fact that South Carolina violently opposed both this measure and one imposing still higher duties in 1828, Jackson's protectionist leanings were not sufficiently pronounced to have caused, in themselves, a break between him and Calhoun. On April 13, 1830, however, at the first Jefferson Day dinner (later to become, together with one on Jackson Day, an annual fixture of the Democratic party) he forestalled threats of nullification and secession by unexpectedly proposing a toast to the Union.(3) This was the forerunner of his famous Nullification Proclamation and Message, two years later.

Another episode of this same year 1830 was an injudicious order of Jackson's Secretary of the Navy to scrap the old Frigate **Constitution**. New Englanders were especially exercised, since this ship had gone far to redeem their prevailingly inglorious and even treasonable attitude toward the War. A protest copied from the **New York Journal of Commerce** was published in the **Boston Daily Advertiser**, September 14, 1830. Two days later the famous verses **Old Ironsides** of Oliver Wendell Holmes, a twenty-one year old Harvard graduate, appeared, and swept the country. The administration did its best to make amends by ordering the Frigate to be reconstructed, and by making, from its old timbers, a phaeton bearing the same name, subsequently used by Jackson on his travels and in inauguration parades. But when, four years later, his political opponents represented themselves as defenders of the Federal Constitution against his executive en-

croachments, the ship which had been named after the instrument of government was ready to their hands—an obviously appropriate symbol for the instrument of government itself.(4)

Constitutional questions, centering about the Bank of the United States, provided material for two heated political campaigns. The first of these was the presidential election of 1832. Jackson in his first message to Congress, December, 1829, had shown his hostility to this institution. Modeled on the Bank of England, it gave to a self-perpetuating group of financiers a large measure of control over the economic life of the nation. Although its charter did not expire until 1836, the President pointed out that it was not too soon to consider the propriety of renewing a law both the constitutionality and the expediency of which were "well questioned by a large portion of our fellow citizens." Many of Jackson's supporters, however, were lukewarm in their opposition, and the issue would not have figured in the election had not Clay, in furtherance of his own presidential ambitions, persuaded the Bank to apply, prematurely, for a new Charter. Jackson's vigorous Veto message of July 10, 1832, contained an injudiciously phrased sentence asserting his right to support the Constitution as he understood it. Although his opponents made effective use of the opportunity which this language(5) gave them, and his supporters could counter with little except praise of his Roman firmness(6), the verdict of the people was overwhelmingly on his side. He had meanwhile utilized the machinery of a national convention, recently invented by his opponents, the Anti-Masons and Clay's National Republicans, to secure the Vice-Presidential nomination for Martin Van Buren in place of Calhoun. The ticket was elected by a majority much greater than that of four years before. Jackson himself received more than four times as many electoral votes as Clay, and the Anti-Masons carried only Vermont.



There followed the interlude of a triumphal tour to New England, in the course of which the authorities of Harvard University, although anti-Jackson, in order to avoid imputation of political feeling, and in accordance with a precedent established on the occasion of a similar visit by Monroe, conferred upon the President, June 26, 1833, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Ex-President Adams, already thus honored and in addition a member of the Harvard Board of Overseers, declined to attend a ceremony which, he declared, disgraced his Alma Mater, and less bitter commentators poked fun at the General who had become a Doctor.(7)

Meanwhile plans to reopen hostilities against the Bank were already being debated and soon provoked cabinet dissensions and violent counter attacks. On the advice of Attorney-General Taney, Jackson instructed his Secretary of the Treasury to deposit subsequent government receipts elsewhere than in the Bank and read to his cabinet, in September, a Paper put into its final form by Taney, justifying this step. Upon the Secretary's refusal to comply with these instructions, Jackson appointed Taney in his place. To prevent the resignation of two other cabinet members, he also added to the Paper, while it was being printed, on his own initiative and to Taney's chagrin, a paragraph in which he assumed personal responsibility for the measure. Both the language(8) and the act were at once denounced. When the Senate convened in December, Clay introduced a resolution of censure, supported in a three-day speech, which quoted Patrick Henry as to the danger of uniting the purse with the sword(9) and attacked Jackson, in addition, for his egotism.(10) Other Bank partisans reiterated these and other charges of unconstitutional action, and found a new ground for abuse in the fact that Jackson was conducting an "experiment"(11) with the currency. After three months of debate, a resolution of censure was for-

mally adopted, whereupon Jackson submitted a Protest which the Senate, after further debate, refused to accept. A phrase in this document lent itself to ridicule.(12) Meanwhile, in the New York City spring elections, the first of which the mayor was chosen by direct vote of the people, Gulian C. Verplanck, a prominent member of the House of Representatives who had abandoned Jackson on the Bank issue, was defeated for the mayoralty, but since the Whigs, as Jackson's opponents had now begun to call themselves, secured control of the more important Council, they acclaimed the result as a victory.(13) The Senate refused to confirm Taney as Secretary of the Treasury, and meeting again after the autumn election it refused to confirm him as Justice of the Supreme Court.

This election proved to be another great triumph for Jackson. William H. Seward, who had secured the Whig nomination for governor of New York over Verplanck,(14) was defeated. The Congressional results were so decisive that the Bank gave up the fight. The complexion of the Senate was in so far changed that when it convened, a year later, it formally "expunged" the resolution of censure, and confirmed the nomination of Taney to be, not Justice, but Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in succession to John Marshall, thus insuring, with the help of other Jackson appointees, a more liberal trend of judicial decisions. Using again his power to control the Democratic national convention, in 1835, Jackson had forced the nomination of a ticket headed by Van Buren, and in 1836 he saw it elected. Although this was by a reduced vote, and the Whigs, in 1840, succeeded finally in capturing the Presidency, their triumph was short-lived. When it became clear that Van Buren could not secure the nomination for what was to prove another Democratic victory in 1844, Jackson used his influence in favor of Polk, long one of his most loyal supporters in his own state of Tennessee.

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This same year the former president of the Bank of the United States, now insolvent as a result of his mismanagement, died thoroughly discredited. Jackson himself died at his beloved home, the Hermitage, June 8, 1845,(15) in the full tide of his success. He had reconstructed his party and his country, and was spared the knowledge that within a very few years both would be split asunder by the slavery issue.

Many of Jackson's portraits were painted by his protégé, Ralph W. Earle, who lived at the White House throughout his administration. Clark Mills, a self-taught sculptor, was similarly befriended by the Prestons of South Carolina, strong political opponents. Mills'

statue of Jackson, in front of the White House, cast from cannon captured at New Orleans, was dedicated on the anniversary of the battle in 1853. It was followed by replicas in New Orleans and Nashville, and was reproduced on a CIVIL WAR TOKEN. The first equestrian statue in this country, it is strong rather than pleasing, but in its challenge to orthodox artistic standards is not inappropriate to its subject. The chairman of the monument commission was Cave Johnson of Tennessee, who had served as lieutenant of militia under Jackson in the War of 1812, and a generation later, as Postmaster General under Polk, had been responsible for the first official postage stamps in America.(16)

## Special Notes on the Medals and Tokens of Andrew Jackson

(1) Satterlee 20 is the medal struck by resolution of Congress, February 27, 1815, in bronze. The original copy in gold, not actually presented to Jackson until March 16, 1824, is now in the possession of the American Numismatic Society. Restrikes were issued by the U. S. Mint in 1861.

(2) He is quoted by his latest biographer, Marquis James, as stating in terms, contrary to the advice of his managers, that he had nothing in his political creed to keep secret, and that he had voted for certain internal improvements and for Clay's American System, and still held the views those votes expressed. The otherwise unintelligible Satterlee 23 thus becomes clear. Note that Jackson figures here, not as the author, but as THE ADVOCATE OF THE AMERICAN SYSTEM. The purpose of the piece was undoubtedly to divert from the personally unpopular Adams the votes of Clay supporters, in states where Clay was strong, but its excessive rarity indicates that it was soon withdrawn from circulation even there. The reverse of this piece represents a conventional equestrian figure, doubtless copied from a woodcut,

and having no resemblance to the equestrian statue made after Jackson's death by Clark Mills. A copy of the 1828 figure, or of its original, riding in the other direction, appears also on two Washington pieces issued by Bale and Smith and by Atwood's Hotel, probably commemorating the centenary of Washington's birth, 1832 (Raymond, **New York Merchants Tokens**, 5 and 7). The priority of the Jackson piece is shown by the fact that the Father of His Country appears to be left-handed.

(3) One hundred and eight toasts were drunk at this dinner. Jackson's toast, as actually delivered, was "Our Union—It must be preserved." As given out to the press, the word "Federal" was inserted before "Union." Satterlee 30 (Low I, 165, 166, 167) marks the beginning of aversion which was later popularized on Civil War Tokens, THE-UNION-MUST AND-SHALL-BE PRESERVED.

(4) With questionable taste, a figure-head was carved bearing the head of Andrew Jackson. The head was stolen by partisan opponents, but was eventually recovered, and the complete wooden statue is now in the Marine



Museum of the City of New York. The earliest tokens showing a full rigged ship as symbol of the Federal Constitution are Low's numbers 6 and 7, issued in 1834. (See below, note 13.)

(5) The offending sentence read, "Each officer who takes an oath to support the Constitution, swears that he will support it as he understands it and not as it is understood by others." Intended to mean that the President need not go so far as the Supreme Court in upholding legislation as constitutional, it could be interpreted to mean that he would be justified in taking action declared by the Court to be unconstitutional. Daniel Webster, under heavy financial obligation to the Bank, attacked Jackson in the Senate on this ground; his speech was distributed as part of the Bank propaganda to influence the election. In the condensed version, **THE CONSTITUTION—AS I UNDERSTAND IT**, the phrase was to appear, two years later, on Low 51 (52, 53, 171) and 12, as to which compare notes (8) and (12) below.

(6) A Jackson campaign song, quoted by Bowers, **Party Battles of the Jackson Period**, contained the line, "Hurrah for the Roman-like chief," and Jackson himself, in his second inaugural, said, "Let us exercise forbearance and firmness." A Bank propagandist, writer of satirical letters to the **New York Daily Advertiser**, under the pseudonym of **Major Jack Downing**, pictures himself, January 25, 1834, as a Jackson supporter who "Kept talkin about Glory and Reform, and the 8th January, and the Proclamation, and Veto, and Nullification, and some folks bein like old Romans born to command, and others to obey, and so on." The classical allusion proved to be somewhat of a boomerang after Clay, in the course of a three-day speech delivered in the Senate at the end of December, 1833, had drawn a parallel between Jackson's actions (as to which see notes (8) and (9) below) and Plutarch's account of Caesar's invasion of the Roman treasury over the

protests of the tribune Metellus. This analogy was amplified and driven home the following month by Calhoun and by Senator Ewing of Ohio, and accounts for the appearance of **ROMAN FIRMNESS** on the two satirical pieces already noted.

(7) Adams confided to his diary, along with other pungent comments, that his response to the invitation was that, "as myself an affectionate child of our Alma Mater, I would not be present to witness her disgrace in conferring her highest literary honors upon a barbarian who could not write a sentence of grammar and hardly could spell his own name." Four years earlier, Mrs. Trollope, a caustic critic of **The Domestic Manners of the Americans**, had said of Jackson, when she saw him in Cincinnati on the way to his first inauguration, "spite of his harsh gaunt features he looks like a gentleman and a soldier," and Josiah Quincy, the younger son of the President of the University, connected with both the Adams and the Holmes families, who had been appointed by the Governor to act as special aide-de-camp to President Jackson during his sojourn in Massachusetts (and who, like virtually all the "best people" was on the side of the Bank) wrote in his **Figures of the Past** that he found Jackson "in essence, a knightly personage,—prejudiced, narrow, mistaken upon many points, it might be, but vigorously a gentleman in his high sense of honor and in the natural straightforward courtesies which are easily to be distinguished from the veneer of policy; and I was not prepared to be favorably impressed with a man who was simply intolerable to the Brahmin caste of my native state."

Seba Smith, founder of the **Portland Courier**, the first daily newspaper in Maine, and author of the original and more genial **Major Jack Downing** series, widely copied by other newspapers, and published in book form, dedicated "To the General," in 1833, gives an amusing account, too long to quote, of the de-



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gree ceremonies, in his letter of July 2, 1833, "In which Major Downing tells about going to Cambridge and making the President a Doctor of Laws." His Bank propagandist imitator, Charles Augustus Davis, observes under date of August 30, "folks thought he didn't know nothin, till we got to Cambridge, where they made a doctor on him," and in an earlier letter (June 29th) describes the General as making a speech at a meeting in the mythical Downingville. "Here the Ginerall was goin to stop, but, says I, in his ear, 'you must give 'em a little Latin, Doctor'. Here he off his hat agin—'E pluribus unum', says he, 'my friends, sine qua non'." A similar farrago of Latin phrases appears in a letter dated January 25, 1834. This finally ripened into a legend that Jackson, thinking it incumbent upon him to make a suitable response when he received his degree, emitted a long string of hackneyed Latin phrases. They are quoted by the younger Quincy, who says that some people actually believed the story. Query, may there not be a connection between all this and the appearance, four years later, of E PLURIBUS UNUM on the obverse of the MILLIONS FOR DEFENCE pieces (Low 28-36, 170)?

However this may be, on Low 51, etc., the letters LL.D. on a donkey, above the word VETO, signify that Harvard had conferred "her highest literary honors" upon the jackass who wrote the Bank veto message. On Low 12, the word VETO is replaced by the date 1834. Part of the original idea is conveyed, however, more effectively and less offensively, by substituting, as the animal which is adorned with academic letters, a balking mule.

(8) Jackson's actual words were, "The President again repeats that he begs his Cabinet to consider the proposed measure as his own. . . . Its responsibility has been assumed after the most mature deliberation and reflection as necessary to preserve the morals of the people, the freedom of the press, and

the purity of the elective franchise. . . ." The Paper was published September 25th, two days after the dismissal of the recalcitrant Secretary. Two weeks later, **Major Jack Downing** published a letter containing the following passage "'And', says I, 'Ginerall, come to think on't. . . . I begin now to believe that Squire Biddle [the president of the Bank] is a rale Jackson man'. 'Why', says he, 'how can you make that out?' 'Why', says I, 'I do raly believe when the Squire did anything without the Directors he said, **I take the responsibility**'. . . . 'Well', says he, 'if I only knew he said so, I'd put all the deposits back again in the Bank tomorrow, for I do like a man who ain't afraid of responsibility'." The letter ends, "and I do raly believe the Ginerall would never have gone to sleep unless I tell'd him I would stick by him; and whenever the folks about us got into a snarl, if he would only lend me his Hickory, 'I'd take the responsibility'." In the Senate, Clay, as a lawyer, usually preferred to emphasize that the President had "assumed" something — responsibility, or, in the last of the three versions of the resolution of censure, "assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both." In his last speech in support of this resolution, however, the day before its passage on March 28th, Clay used the more colloquial expression, and on April 30th he said, "The President places much stress upon his assumed responsibility for all the executive officers of the government. Whenever I hear anyone uttering the words, 'I take upon myself the responsibility', of performing a particular act, I am sure that there is a lurking presumptuousness or purpose of usurpation in the case." Meanwhile **Major Jack Downing** had revived the phrase, April 17th, and on April 23rd he wrote a letter entitled "Account of a Washington Tailor, who took 'the responsibility' of making a Coat the way 'he understood it'," and ending as follows, "if the officers and secretaries don't execute the

laws as he understands 'em, he turns 'em out and gits folks who will—and that ain't all, he **takes the responsibility too.**" It is probable that the publication of this letter, bringing together for the first time two already well worn but still effective gibes, suggested the issue of Low 51 having as its principal legends, on the one side, THE CONSTITUTION—AS I UNDERSTAND IT (see above, note (5)), and on the other, I TAKE THE—RESPONSIBILITY.

(9) The union of the purse and the sword, pictured on the obverse of both Low 51, etc., and Low 12, formed the main topic of Clay's first and longest speech, in December, 1833, where it was fortified by the Roman parallel already discussed in note (6). The metaphor was used repeatedly by Clay in this speech, and by Clay and other Bank Senators as late as April 30, 1834. It was so much emphasized that one of the President's supporters, Senator Rives of Virginia, on January 17th, was goaded into denying its relevance. The strongest of the many taunts was perhaps the following passage in Clay's opening speech: "Shall all the barriers which have been erected by the caution and wisdom of our ancestors, for the preservation of civil liberty, be prostrated and trodden under foot, and the sword and purse be at once united in the hands of one man?" As a figure of speech, however, it lacked wide popular appeal. I do not find it used in the text of any of **Major Jack Downing's** letters, though his headnote of April 17th reads, "The General hatches another Egg and christens the Creature 'Protest'. He disclaims all 'Responsibility' to the Senate, and, to set the matter entirely at rest, claims absolute Control of the Purse as well as of the Sword."

(10) Near the end of Clay's opening speech, December 30th, he declared "He represents the Bank as endeavoring to operate on the public, by alternate bribery or oppression, with the same ob-

ject, in both cases, of influencing the election or the administration of the President. Why this perpetual reference of all the operations of the institution to the Executive? Why does the Executive think of nothing but itself? 'It is I! It is I! It is I, that is meant!' appears to be the constant exclamation." **Major Jack Downing's "his rights, and his Government . . . my experiments,"** a month and a half later (see the following note), are a connecting link between this and Low 8, etc., in which the word MY is six times repeated.

(11) Senator Preston of South Carolina launched the new attack, February 14th. "It is admitted, on all sides, that the Executive has instituted a plan of banking, intended to take the place of the bank established by Congress, which, with some confidence in Executive wisdom, we are assured 'will supply a currency equal to, if not better, than that supplied by the Bank'. . . . Who supposes that the Executive scheme will succeed? It will not succeed—it has failed already. God forbid that it should succeed—that we should be bound by his success, to acquiesce in his assumption of unauthorized power. But if the plan fails, what then? The President has declared 'My experiment shall be made'. His experiment! an experiment of the Executive branch of the Government, upon all the great interests of society—an experiment upon the trade, the agriculture, the money of the country—an experiment upon the Treasury! Is this constitutional republic but a great laboratory for political alchemists to make experiments in, and, when one has failed, to go on and try another? The financial system of this country is not a matter to be experimented upon."

The following day **Major Jack Downing** wrote: "The General would fly right off the handle, and talk about **Glory,** and **New Orleans,** and **Reform,** and about **his rights, and his Government,**



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and the GREAT EXPERIMENT, and wind up by blowing Squire Biddle all to pieces . . . and when [a visitor] come to speak of the Ginerel's **grand experiment**, he tell'd him pretty plain it wouldn't work right. . . . 'I wish', says the Ginerel, 'I'd a knowed who that chap was; I'd a made him shake his shoes for darin to jine them rascally Marchants and Traders agin **my experiments**'."

The word "experiment" reappeared often after this, both in the Senatorial debates and in the Downing letters, but the above is undoubtedly the immediate origin of MY — EXPERIMENT — MY — CURRENCY — MY — GLORY on the obverse of Low 8 (9, 10, 11, 168).

(12) See Low 12, A PLAIN SYSTEM—VOID OF POMP. The bulk of the Protest of April 15, 1834 was composed by Taney. This phrase is part of a peroration contributed by Amos Kendall, long member of Jackson's "Kitchen Cabinet," and soon to become Postmaster General. "The ambition which leads me on is to persuade my countrymen, so far as I may, that it is not in a splendid government supported by powerful monopolies and aristocratical establishments that they will find happiness or their liberties protection, but in a plain system, void of pomp, protecting all and granting favors to none, dispensing its blessings, like the dews of Heaven, unseen and unfelt save in the freshness and beauty they contribute to produce." Compare Henry VIII, Act IV, sc. 2, "The dews of heaven fall thick in blessings on her."

The reverse of this piece pictures Jackson's anti-Bank campaign of two years previously. MY THIRD HEAT on the running hog or boar signifies that he was then running for the Presidency for the third time. There was no "third term" suggestion; his plan to have Van Buren succeed him was well known.

The standing figure caricatures Jackson's tall, lean frame which, together

with his lashing tongue, had given him the nickname "Old Hickory."

(13) The term "Whig," as originally used both in England and in America during the Revolution, signified opposition to the British Crown. It was thus appropriately applied to a party which published cartoons attacking "King Andrew I." The suggestion was first made by James Watson Webb, editor of the New York **Courier and Enquirer**, in February, 1834. Its earliest appearance on tokens or medals is on the reverse of the CONSTITUTION tokens, Low 6 and 7, discussed above in note (4). On Low 6, LES TROIS JOURS—APRIL—8, 9, & 10—1834 refers to the "three July days" of 1830, when the supporters of Louis-Philippe overthrew the Bourbons. Lafayette had accepted the results of this French revolution, and his own death May 20, 1834, may have contributed to make the attempted parallel seem timely and appealing.

(14) Verplanck, now forty-eight years of age, had abandoned the Federalist party for Tammany, twenty years previously, on the war issue. His present abandonment of Jackson and Tammany, after he had held the important post of Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, may accordingly be regarded as a return to his former allegiance. Seward, now only thirty-three years old, was to abandon the Whigs, twenty years later, for the new Republican party, and after being defeated by Lincoln for the presidential nomination to become the latter's Secretary of State.

Despite the difference of fifteen years in the ages of the two, Low points out that the head on the VERPLANCK token (Low 16) resembles that on one of the SEWARD pieces. (Low 169 has the identical reverse.) He believed the Verplanck head to be that of Seward, recut. The political situation suggests that if the dies were thus shifted, it would be in the opposite direction—from Verplanck to Seward.





1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10



11



12





The year of issue of the Verplanck piece is definitely determined as 1834 by an article which appeared May 2, 1835 in the **New York Times**, recently started as a Tammany organ. Extracts quoted by Low describe the Whig party, somewhat prematurely, as already virtually extinct, having left this coin as perhaps the sole evidence for future generations that it had ever existed.

It is uncertain whether the Verplanck piece was issued before or after the New York City mayoralty election, and whether the original Seward modification was issued to influence the New York State nominating convention, or the election of 1834, or both. Some of the other Seward varieties (Low 13, 14, 15) may have been reissued, or may have been issued for the first time, in 1838, when Seward was not only nominated but elected governor, presaging the Whig presidential victory two years later.

(15) Satterlee 29.

(16) The campaign medals may be thus classified:

### Pro-Jackson

1824 Numbers 40, 41, and 42 are the smallest of all the Jacksons, and may plausibly be assigned to his first campaign. It is not certain whether they were issued before or after the large bronze Congressional medal, number 20, (March 16, 1824). An hypothesis for which positive evidence is lacking is that his campaign managers arranged that the presentation should be made at a timely date, and that this suggested to them the issuing of small pieces which could be circulated widely, thus starting the series of Presidential campaign medals or buttons which, in one form or another, have continued to the present day. Of these pieces number 40, which is the best executed,

shows a bust apparently based on a portrait made by Jarvis in New Orleans in 1815, but adding three stars on the shoulder straps and braids on the coat. The much cruder numbers 42 and 41 may have been copied from the profile of 20, or from its original. The three may have been issued in this order, with the reverses building up the idea, first, that this was the famous HERO; second, that the nation took PRIDE by him; finally that he and his election would be GOOD for the nation. There are two varieties of the reverses of numbers 40 and 42.

1828 Numbers 21, 22, and 24 are dated 1828 or 1829; the later figure, referring to his inauguration, may be either a prophecy or a commemoration of his success. Number 23 belongs here by note (2); 25 and 26 by similarity of size and metal.

1832 Numbers 30, 31, 32 (Low 1, 165, 166, 167) and 36 (Low 5), all with flans not wider than the official cent, much thinner, and with a grained edge, belong here, on the strength of either date or legend, as do the small gold and silver inauguration medals issued by the U. S. Mint, numbers 43 and 44. Restrikes of these latter were issued, October, 1861, lacking the original "milled and collared" (grained?) edge.

1834 Numbers 33, 34, 35 (Low 3, 2, 4) may have been issued in the Presidential campaign of 1832 but I am inclined to place them two years later, partly because they are in a later style than any of the preceding, and partly because it is not easy to understand why only Jackson's opponents should have used tokens as propaganda for the 1834 Congressional campaign. According to Low, these pieces were issued in the following





13



14



15



16



17



18



19



20



21



22





order: First, Sat. 35 (Low 4), laureated bust PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.; **reverse**, 1829, 1832. Second, Sat. 34 (Low 2), civilian bust with same legend; **reverse**, same die as the preceding, but 1829 changed to 1828. Third, Sat. 33 (Low 3), bust similar to preceding but PRESIDENT; **reverse**, same as preceding.

### Anti-Jackson

Pieces issued in the Presidential campaigns of 1828 and 1832 are discussed under ADAMS and CLAY. In 1834, Low 6 and 7 (see above, notes (4) and (13)) were of the same general style as the 1832 Jackson medals. Meanwhile, a style of store card or merchants token, which had long been in disuse in this country, had been revived. Beginning in 1833, we find pieces of the metal and size of the large cent of the period, intended to circulate as money. The successive steps by which political partisans adopted this method of securing a wider circulation for their propaganda pieces may be traced as follows. The Jackson pieces which we assigned above provisionally to the Congressional campaign of 1834 were of approximately the same size as the big cents, but were made of brass, and were still struck

with the "straight" turn characteristic of medals. The Verplanck and Seward series (see above, note (14)) were of brass, but "upset" like the official coinage. Two of the satirical types, Low 8 (9, 10, 11, 168) and 51 (52, 53, 171) were usually upset, and were struck in both brass and copper. Finally, one of the Jackson satiricals, Low 12, like all those struck during the following administration, is found in copper only.

Although the style was thus developed by progressive stages, it must not be assumed that the pieces were actually issued in this precise order. Apart from the fact that rival button factories, putting out medals in competition with one another, may have caused an overlapping of styles, all attempts to date tokens are complicated by the possibility of reissues. Probably all of the three satirical types originally issued in 1834 were reissued during the Van Buren administration, and in one case this probability becomes a certainty. Low 44 is a muling of the obverse of Low 51, etc., with the reverse of a token issued in support of Webster's presidential ambitions in 1838. At least one clearly distinguishable variety of Low 51, and all varieties of Low 52 and 171, have obverses struck from the same die in a later condition.

## Tokens Issued During the Van Buren Administration

Serious tokens supporting Van Buren, and tokens without partisan political allusions, will be discussed in connection with his biography, but it will be convenient to complete here the explanation of all satirical pieces included in Low's list. All except the last are anti-Van Buren.

1837 Senator Preston's attack upon experimental executive financiering (see above, note (11)) is renewed on the obverses of Low 17 (18, 19), EXECUTIVE EXPERIMENT,

and of Low 20, EXECUTIVE FINANCIERING. The establishment of the SUBTREASURY as FISCAL AGENT in place of private banks was suggested by Van Buren this year, although he did not succeed in securing the enactment of the legislation until three years later. The tortoise predicts a resultant slowing up in the movement of currency. On the reverses of these pieces I FOLLOW—IN THE—STEPS—OF MY—ILLUSTRIOUS—PREDECESSOR is a garbled





23



28



29



30



31



32



33



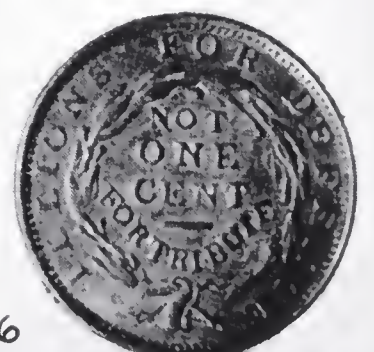
34



35



36





quotation from Van Buren's inaugural address. The running jack-ass or donkey harks back to the same animal on Low 51, etc., and suggests that Thomas Nast may have seen these pieces when, after the Civil War, he made a donkey the symbol of the Democratic party.

During the stormy Congressional session of 1834, administration supporters, led by Senator Thomas Hart Benton of Missouri, had united with other interests to secure a reduction in the gold content of the dollar. Under the new 16 to 1 ratio between gold and silver, gold coins came for the first time into general circulation, and were known as "Benton's mint drops" in allusion to candy of that name. It was part of Jackson's fiscal policy to replace all bank notes of less than twenty dollars with this hard money. Hence MINT DROP and BENTONIAN CURRENCY on the reverses of Low 37, 38, used also four years later for Low 68.

1838 Low 55 has a similar reverse, MINT DROP and BENTON—EXPERIMENT. The unattractive female head on the obverse represents not poor workmanship but a Whig artist's conception of the mentality of the Democratic party. LOCO FOCO was a slang term for friction matches. These had come into use about 1833 or 1834, and when a minority faction tried to break up a Tammany meeting in 1835, by turning out the gas, the majority continued the proceedings by making use of the new invention. The expression was applied first to this local faction, but soon became a derisive Whig epithet for Democrats in general.

One feature of Van Buren's Subtreasury plan was a greater reliance upon hard money in place of bank credits. In the Senatorial debates of 1837 Daniel Webster led the opposition. The symbolism of Low 63 and 64, and of its various imitations and mules (Low 44, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 65) is the contrast between the state of the country as it was in 1837, when VAN BUREN was inaugurated, and as it would be in 1841, after the confidently predicted inauguration of WEBSTER. The executive EXPERIMENT of a METALLIC CURRENCY had ended in shipwreck. CREDIT CURRENCY, restored by those who had stayed by the CONSTITUTION, would have fair sailing. The date is fixed as 1838 by the fact that the following year Webster went to Europe and sent back word abandoning his presidential aspirations. Low 63 and 64, with plain fields on the reverse VAN BUREN side, were undoubtedly the first issues. Later came the addition of lightning flashes (possibly to prevent the obverse from breaking), and the substitution of CURRENT for CURRENCY to sharpen the marine metaphor, and to suggest that "credit," in a different sense, was being currently accorded to Webster.

1838 is probably also the date of Low 66, the only satirical piece issued by the Democrats. About 1836 or 1837, John Gibbs of Belleville, New Jersey, had made many "Bouquet" tokens for customers in Montreal. Many of these dies broke during service. He combined one of these with a new one making fun of T. D. Seaman, a local innkeeper, as a butcher and a Frenchman (T. DUSEAMAN BUTCHER, Low 148) and put the piece into circulation in Canada. He





37



38



39



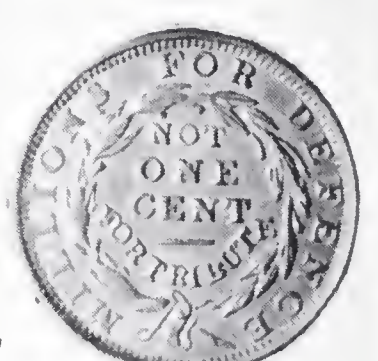
40



44



45



46



47



48



49





now utilized for a more seriously designed and executed obverse the Canadian French or bilingual legend AGRICULTURE & COMMERCE, substituting only AND for &, and replaced the bouquet by a ship. This device was already familiar on English and Canadian tokens to symbolize a third interest, navigation, and had nothing to do with the American **Constitution**. An incongruous reverse, however, playing upon the beneficial effects of beef upon the individual "constitution," represented the Whig party, the professed defender of our frame of government against execu-

tive usurpations, as a steer, described as A FRIEND—TO THE CONSTITUTION. Later this die, retouched, was combined with two American bouquet obverses, also not seriously intended. On Low 155, T. D. Seaman has regained his nationality, but is still a BUTCHER. On Low 151, W. Gibbs, father of John, who ran a truck farm on or near the site now occupied by the Frick Art Museum in New York City, and who may have kept a cow, figures as AGRICULTURIST. The original serious obverse was also used by John Gibbs for his own store card (Low 150).

## Hard Times Tokens

- 1 Head of Jackson. R "The Bank Must Perish". Copper. Also in white metal, brass and silver. Low 165, 166, 167. These latter three are probably only trial pieces as they are of the greatest rarity.
- 2 Civilian bust to right, PRESIDENT OF THE U.S. below. R "The Glorious Victories" etc. Brass. Only one specimen is known of this token. It is now in the collection of Mr. F. C. C. Boyd.
- 3 Similar bust — PRESIDENT (only) below. Brass.
- 4 Draped bust to right. Brass.
- 5 Military bust almost facing. Brass. Two varieties, large and small shields on eagle's breast.
- 6 Ship sailing. "For the Constitution Hurra!" Brass. Low also claims in silver.
- 7 Liberty cap. "The Glorious Whig Victory of 1834." Copper. Also in white metal and brass according to Low.
- 8 Boar running. R Bust of Jackson. Copper.
- 9 Same as No. 8 in brass, usually lightly silvered.
- 10 Similar to No. 8 but Jackson has broad shoulders. Copper.
- 11 Same as No. 10 but in brass. Low lists a variety of this under 168 but the description is too indefinite to identify.
- 12 Jackson with sword and purse. R Mule. Copper.
- 13 Bust of Seward. R "A Faithful Friend to our Country". Eagle. Brass.
- 14 Same obverse as on No. 13. R "The Glory and Pride of our Nation". Eagle. Brass.
- 15 Bust of Seward. R Same as No. 13. Brass.
- 15a Bust of Seward. R Same as No. 16. Brass. Low 169.
- 16 Bust of Verplanck. R A variety of No. 13. Brass.
- 17 Tortoise with safe. R Jackass. First S in STEPS entirely beneath the foreleg. Copper.
- 18 Similar to No. 17. Right ear of Jackass points to right part of first L in ILLUSTRIOUS. Copper.





51,52



53



54



54a



55



56



57



58



59



60





- 19 Similar to No. 17. The right ear points to the second L in ILLUSTRIOUS. Copper.
- 20 Similar to preceding but "Executive Financiering". Copper.
- 21 Female head, 13 stars. R "Millions for Defense". Copper.
- 22 Smaller head, 15 stars. Copper.
- 23 Twelve stars only, large date. Copper.
- 28 Handsome female head. Copper. Low notes a variety under No. 170.
- 29 Ugly head. Copper. Always weak on head..
- 30 Sharply defined head. Copper.

We now come to a combination of varieties 31 to 36, all with a similar head and slightly differing reverses.
- 31 End of scroll under second U in UNUM. R Wreath has 4 berries outside and 6 inside. Copper.
- 32 End of scroll under N in UNUM. R Same as 31. Copper.
- 33 Obverse same as 32. R Wreath has 5 berries inside and 3 outside. Copper.
- 34 Similar to 32 but end of scroll under second U in UNUM. R Same as 31. Copper.
- 35 Obverse same as 34. R Die of 31 retouched. Copper.
- 36 Obverse same as 34. R Similar to 33. Wreath has 2 berries outside and 6 inside. Copper.
- 37 Obverse same as 34. R "Bentonian Currency". Copper.
- 38 Obverse same as 34. R LBENTONIAN.
- 39 Obverse same as 34. R "Millions for Defence" circle of stars. Copper.
- 40 Obverse same as 34. R "Specie Payments Suspended". Copper.
- 44 Wrecked ship. R Jackson in safe. Copper.

- 45 Phoenix. R Same as 33. Copper
- 46 Obverse of 45. R Same as 36. Copper.
- 47 Obverse of 45. R Same as 40. Copper.
- 48 Obverse of 45. R Type of 40 with variations; I in date under upright of E in TENTH. Copper.
- 49 Half Cent token. Copper.
- 50 American Silver 25 Cents. Feuchtwanger metal.

Mr. Low's libel on this token is entirely uncalled for as it bears no resemblance to the other so-called Bushnell tokens—24, 25, 26, 27, 41, 42, 43. The piece is undoubtedly a product of Feuchtwanger the originator of the "American Silver Composition". Furthermore it is not in silver but in Feuchtwanger's metal. Now in the collection of Wayte Raymond.
- 51 Jackson in safe. R Jackass. Copper. Also on gilded flan (Low 171).
- 52 Same as 51 in brass.
- 53 Jackass with large body. Copper.
- 54 "Am I Not a Woman & a Sister". Copper. Large and small flans.
- 54a "Am I Not a Man & a Brother". Copper. Only 2 or 3 specimens known.
- 55 Loco Foco token. Copper.
- 56 Bust of Van Buren. R Eagle above safe. Copper. Also in brass (Low 172).
- 57 Sub Treasury & Democracy. Brass.
- 58 Ship. "Webster Credit Current". R Same as 39. Copper.
- 59 Obverse same as 58. R Same as 31. Copper.
- 60 Obverse same as 58. R Van Buren Metallic Currency. Wrecked ship. Copper.





61



62



63



64



65



66



67



68



69



162





April, 1938

- 61

Obverse same as 58. R Type of 60 but falling topmast points to the top of the promontory, a flash of lightning points between them. Copper.
- 62

Similar to 58 but differing die. R Type of 61 but CURRENT instead of CURRENCY. Copper.
- 63

Ship with straight deck. Top of flag opposite E in CREDIT. R Same as obverse of 44. Copper.
- 64

Type of 63, top of flag opposite R in CREDIT. R same as 62. Copper.
- 65

Obverse type of 58, leaf ornaments. R Same as obverse of 30. Copper.
- 66

Steer. R Ship. Copper.
- 67

Female head, wreath of roses. R Same as 40. Copper.
- 68

Obverse of 67. R Same as 37. Copper.
- 69

Obverse of 67. R Same as 33. Copper.
- 162

Bust of Van Buren. R Eagle. Copper. Also in brass (Low 183).

Domestic Coinage Executed, By Mints, During  
the Month of February, 1938.

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
SILVER			
Half dollars—regular	\$648,251.50		
Half dollars—Arkansas Centennial		\$3,003.00	
Half dollars—Oregon Trail		3,003.00	
Quarter dollars	590,125.75		
Dimes	327,050.30		
MINOR			
Five-cent nickels			\$30,000.00
One-cent bronze	180,665.00	45,800.00	25,000.00

Domestic Coinage Executed, By Mints, During  
the Month of March, 1938.

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
SILVER			
Half dollars	\$279,503.00		
Quarter dollars	205,251.50		
Dimes	361,110.60		
MINOR			
Five-cent nickels			\$185,000.00
One-cent bronze	253,115.00		14,500.00

COINAGE EXECUTED FOR FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

At San Francisco Mint.			
China	Silver	1 Dollar	1,245,000 pieces.

# SILVER DOLLARS OF NORTH & SOUTH AMERICA

By Wayte Raymond

## GREENLAND

1 Piastre 1771, 1777

Obverse — GLORIA. EX. AMORE. PATRIAE. Pillars of Hercules flank- ing crowned hemispheres, label in- scribed—ISLAND GRÖNLAN FERÖ. Reverse — CHRISTIANVS.VII. D.G. DAN. NOR.VAN. GOT. REX. Crowned arms.

Usually found in very fine condition.  
\$150.00

## CANADA GEORGE V

1 Dollar 1935

Obverse—GEORGIVS V REX IM- PERATOR ANNO REGNI XXV. Crowned bust of king left. Reverse—CANADA DOLLAR 1935. Voyageurs in canoe.

Mint \$2.00

2 Dollar 1936

Same type but legend reads GEORGIVS V DEI GRA. REX ET IND. IMP.

Mint \$2.00

## GEORGE VI

3 Dollar 1937

Obverse—GEORGIVS VI D:G: REX ET IND: IMP: Bare head left. Reverse—Type of preceding.

Mint \$2.00



# MEXICO

PHILIP II

1556-1598

## 1 8 Reales

Obverse — PHILIPPUS. II. DEI. GRATIA. Arms of Spain and Portugal divide mint-mark and value.

Reverse — HISPANIARVM. ET. INDIARVM. REX. Arms of Castile and Leon. Usually shows only a small part of lettering.

Fair \$5.00 Good \$10.00



PHILIP III

1598-1621

## 2 8 Reales 1607-1618

Obverse — PHILIPVS. III. DEI. G. 1607. Arms of Spain and Portugal divide mint-mark and value.

Reverse — HISPANIARVM ET INDIARVM REX. Arms of Castile and Leon.

Fair \$5.00 Good \$10.00



## 3 Octagonal Peso 1611.

Fine \$15.00



PHILIP IV

1621-1665

## 4 8 Reales

Type of preceding but very crude.

Fair \$5.00 Good \$10.00



CHARLES II

1665-1700

## 5 8 Reales

Obverse — CAROLVS. II. DEI. G. 1689. Shield of arms of Castile, Leon, Granada, Aragon, Sicily, Austria, Burgundy, Brabant, Flanders, Tyrol and Bourbon.

Reverse — HISPANIARVM. ET. INDIARVM. REX. Arms of Castile and Leon.

Good \$75.00 Fine \$125.00





# MEXICO

PHILIP V

1700-1746

6 8 Reales 1702

Type of preceding.

Good \$50.00 Fine \$75.00

7 8 Reales 1711

Crude native dies.

Good \$25.00 Fine \$50.00

8 8 Reales 1717-1730

Much finer dies.

Good \$20.00 Fine \$35.00

9 8 Reales 1733, 1734

Square cut coins.

Good \$10.00 Fine \$20.00

10 8 Reales 1733-1746

Pillar type.

Fine \$3.50 Very fine \$5.00



# MEXICO

FERDINAND VI

1746-1759

11 8 Reales. 1749-1760

Pillar type.

Fine \$3.00 Very fine \$5.00



11



CHARLES III

1760-1789

12 8 Reales 1760-1772

Pillar type.

Fine \$3.00 Very fine \$5.00



12



13 8 Reales 1772-1789

Bust type.

Fine \$2.00 Very fine \$3.00



13



CHARLES IV

1789-1808

14 8 Reales 1789, 1790

With bust of Charles III.

Fine \$3.00 Very fine \$2.00



14



15 8 Reales 1791-1808

With own bust.

Fine \$1.50 Very fine \$2.50



15





# MEXICO

FERDINAND VII

1808-1821

16 8 Reales. 1808-1812

Large laureated bust peculiar to Mexico.

Fine \$1.50 Very fine \$3.00

17 8 Reales. 1812-1821

Draped bust of usual type.

Good \$1.50 Fine \$3.00

18 8 Reales 1815-1821. Durango.

Good \$3.00 Fine \$10.00

19 8 Reales 1813-1821. Guadalaxara.

Good \$3.00 Fine \$10.00

20 8 Reales 1822. Guanaxuato.

Good \$3.00 Fine \$10.00



# MEXICO

- 21 8 Reales 1814-1821. Zacatecas.  
Good \$2.00 Fine \$5.00



## REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD

1811-1821

- 22 Chihuahua. Cast dollar. 1811, 1812.

Good \$7.50 Fine \$12.50



- 23 Chilpancingo. Morelos 8 Reales 1811. Cast.

Good \$50.00 Fine \$75.00



- 24 8 Reales 1812, 1813. Differing type.

Good \$75.00 Fine \$125.00



- 25 Guadalupe de Tecpan. Morelos 8 Reales 1813. Cast.

Good \$10.00 Fine \$25.00





# MEXICO



26

26 Nueva Viscaya. 8 Reales 1811.  
Good \$50.00 Fine \$100.00



27

27 Oaxaca. Morelos. 8 Reales 1812.  
With and without bow.  
Good \$75.00 Fine \$125.00



28

28 Spanish dollar countermarked  
with sign of Morelos.  
Fine \$25.00



29

29 Morelos 8 Reales in copper.  
1812-1813. Many varieties.  
Good \$1.50 Fine \$3.00



30

30 Morelos 8 Reales 1814. Copper.  
Good \$10.00 Fine \$20.00



MEXICO

31 Sombrerette. 8 Reales 1811  
Good \$10.00 Fine \$20.00



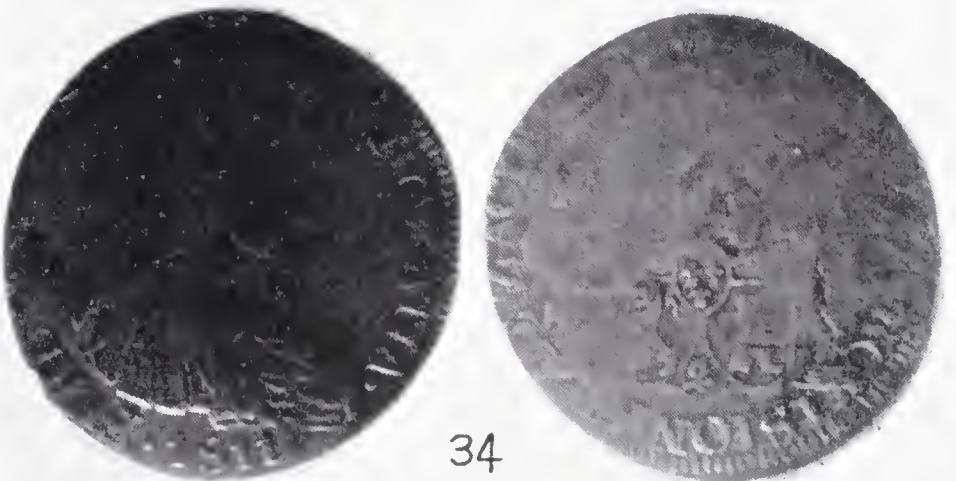
32 Sombrerette. 8 Reales 1812  
Good \$10.00 Fine \$20.00



33 Zacatecas. 8 Reales 1811  
View of mountain.  
Good \$6.00 Fine \$12.50



34 8 Reales 1812  
Bust of Ferdinand VII.  
Good \$7.50 Fine \$15.00



FIRST EMPIRE  
AUGUSTIN I ITURBIDE  
1822-1823  
35 8 Reales 1822. Small head  
Good \$1.50 Fine \$5.00





# MEXICO



36

36 8 Reales 1822, 1823. Large head  
Good \$1.50 Fine \$5.00



37

REPUBLIC  
1823-1869

37 8 Reales 1823, 1824, 1825.  
Mexico, Durango or Guanajuato.  
The hook-necked eagle variety.  
Good \$3.00 Fine \$7.50



38

38 8 Reales 1824-1869  
This coinage was only partly interrupted by that of Maximilian.  
Mints: Mexico City, Chihuahua, Zacatecas, Durango, Guanajuato, Guadalajara, San Luis Potosi, Guadalupe y Calvo, Culiacan, Oaxaca, Hermosillo Tlalpam.  
Good \$1.50 Fine \$3.00



39

SECOND EMPIRE  
MAXIMILIAN  
1864-1867

39 Peso 1866, 1867  
Mint—Mexico.  
Good \$1.25 Fine \$2.00  
Mint—San Luis Potosi.  
Good \$3.00 Fine \$7.50  
Mint—Guanajuato.  
Good \$5.00 Fine \$10.00



40

REPUBLIC 1867

40 Peso 1869-1873  
Mints: Mexico City, Chihuahua, Zacatecas, Durango, Guanajuato, Guadalajara, San Luis Potosi, Culiacan, Oaxaca, Hermosillo Alamos.  
Fine \$2.00 Very fine \$3.00



# MEXICO

## 41 8 Reales 1874-1897

Fine \$1.50 Very fine \$2.50



41

## 42 Peso 1898-1909

Fine \$1.50 Very fine \$2.50



42

## UNITED STATES OF MEXICO

### 43 Peso 1910-1914

Horseman type.

Fine \$1.50 Very fine \$2.50



43

### 44 2 Pesos 1921-1934

Commemorative coin.

Fine \$1.50 Very fine \$2.50



44

## REVOLUTIONARY COINAGE

1913-1916

PARRAL, CHIHUAHUA

### 45 Peso 1913. Villa coinage.

Very fine \$3.50



45



# MEXICO



46



## CUENCAME, DURANGO

46 1914. Muera Huerta.  
Very fine \$4.00



47



## CHIHUAHUA

47 1915.  
Army of the North.  
Very fine \$3.50



48



## GUERRERO ZAPATA COINAGE

48 2 Pesos 1914  
Fine \$3.00



49



49 2 Pesos 1915  
Fine \$3.00



50



50 2 Pesos 1915.  
Reduced size.  
Fine \$2.00



# BOOK REVIEW

## COIN COLLECTING

By WILLIAM LAWRENCE CLARK

Assistant Curator, The American Numismatic Society

TO the long and useful list of pamphlets published by the Boy Scouts of America, the most recent one, *COIN COLLECTING*, is an important addition. That this boys' organization should take the lead in promoting coin collecting by such a logical medium is a reflection upon the activities of organized numismatic associations.

After reading it twice, once hurriedly and again in a leisurely manner, it seems doubtful if most grownup collectors could qualify for a Boy Scout Merit Badge in Coin Collecting. Certainly the Boy Scout who owns this pamphlet and reads it from cover to cover will know more about coins than the average present day collector. And he will have acquired his knowledge in a pleasant and easy manner. The author has combined the history of coinage and the collecting of coins in a most readable form. He does not assume to have covered the subject completely, but has presented most of the essentials.

The seven questions comprising the test that a Scout must pass before receiving his Merit Badge are as follows:

1. Own and exhibit at least 100 types of coins personally collected by him, and mounted for display, including coins from at least 15 different countries, properly classified as to country, ruler (if any), denomination, date and any special reason for issuing. This collection shall also include 5 coins made of each of the following materials properly noted as part of the classification data—silver, nickel, copper, and two other alloys.

2. Give a brief interesting history of:

- (a) The origin of the American dollar; and the derivation of its name.
- (b) U. S. coins since the first one issued, giving all denominations of

U. S. coins issued for circulation and the metals used in each.

3. Explain fully what is meant by the following terms, illustrating with examples from his own collection wherever possible: Pine Tree Shilling; Trade Dollar; Colonial Coins; Hard Times Token or Jackson Cents; Commemorative issue; Necessity Money of the United States; flying Eagle Cent, and fractional currency.

4. Explain the following terms, illustrating from his own collection wherever possible: AU; AR; AE; Bust; Exergue; Flan; Head; Incuse; Inscription or Legend; Obverse; Over-strike; Counterfeit; Counterstamp; Reeded Edge; Lettered Edge; Reverse; Struck Coin, and Cast Coin.

5. Describe the condition of coins classified in the following ways: proof, uncirculated, fine, good, poor. Explain how the value of a coin is determined.

6. Classify as to country, denomination and material, five coins furnished by his Counselor.

7. What is the purpose of mint marks on a coin. Name three U. S. mints and show a coin from each mint from his own collection.

The author has answered all these questions and many more in the text. Of particular interest to collectors of historical coins are the numerous examples illustrated and described.

The chapter on United States coins is most brief, but inasmuch as this series has been treated in considerable detail in publications easily obtainable the author has condensed it to good advantage.

The booklet may be obtained for 20 cents by writing to The Boy Scouts of America, No. 2 Park Avenue, New York, or will be sent for the same amount, post free, from Wayte Raymond Inc., 630 Fifth Avenue, New York.



# United States Commemorative Coins

(Continued)

## The Vermont Sesquicentennial Half Dollar



**Half Dollar, 1927.** Obverse: Portrait head of Ira Allen, to right; at top, around border, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; below head, IRA ALLEN; at bottom, around border, FOUNDER OF VERMONT. Reverse: A catamount to left; at top, around border, BATTLE OF BENNINGTON; in parallel line, smaller letters, IN GOD WE TRUST; upper field, 1777-1927; in left field, AUG. 16; in two lines parallel at bottom around border, E PLURIBUS UNUM and HALF DOLLAR. Edge, reeded. Size 19. Models by Charles Keck. Number coined 40,034. Melted 11,892. Issued 28,142.

This coin commemorates the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the American victory at Bennington, Vermont and is sometimes known as the "Battle of Bennington Half Dollar". The Battle of Bennington occurred in the summer of 1777 (the same year in which Vermont had declared its independence), and was of considerable importance to the revolution.

Prior to 1777 the State now known as Vermont was a territory without a clearly defined border. New Hampshire had long claimed the area as part of its domain, and had issued many township grants.

New York contested the New Hampshire claim and secured a ruling from the King of England (1764) vacating the New Hampshire grants. This was followed by demands from New York on

all holders of the former grants to secure new grants in accordance with the King's decision. Led by Ethan Allen and other aroused residents the "New Hampshire Grants", as the territory was known, organized an army to resist the authority of New York. Such was the state of affairs when the American Revolution broke out in 1775. Ethan Allen promptly turned his Green Mountain Boys to good account by capturing Ticonderoga but seems to have gotten into disagreement with his followers and quit them entirely when Seth Warner was elected Colonel of the Green Mountain Boys a few months later. Other than the signal service he performed at Ticonderoga, historians do not treat Ethan Allen kindly. To his younger brother, Ira, the credit belongs for founding the State of Vermont. Ira Allen was born on April 21st, 1751 at Cornwall, Connecticut. He moved with his brother to the New Hampshire Grants where he became one of the most influential politicians. He took part in the capture of Ticonderoga and in January 1777, was a member of the convention which met at Windsor to declare the independence of the New Hampshire Grants. He served on the Vermont Council of Safety for eight years as a member of the general assembly, and was state treasurer from 1778 to 1786. By a gift of \$4000 he established the University of Vermont. In 1795 he purchased from France on behalf of the State, government arms and, while returning with them, was captured by the British and charged with running arms into Ireland. It was not until 1801 that he returned to Vermont only to find he had lost all of his property through tax litigation and was forced to flee to Philadelphia to avoid being put in debtors' prison. He died on January 4th, 1814.



## Fort Vancouver Centennial Half Dollar



**Half Dollar, 1925.** Obverse: Bust of Dr. John McLoughlin, builder of Fort Vancouver, to left; below, DR. JOHN McLOUGHLIN; at top, around border, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; in field, 1825-1925, IN GOD WE TRUST; at bottom, around border, HALF DOLLAR. Reverse: A frontiersman in buckskin suit, holding a gun, to right; in background, within a circle, the Fort and a mountain peak; at top, around border, FORT VANCOUVER CENTENNIAL; at bottom, around border, in small letters, VANCOUVER. WASHINGTON. FOUNDED. 1825 BY, in larger letters, HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY. Edge, reeded. Size, 19. Models by Laura G. Fraser. Coined at the San Francisco Mint. Number coined, 50,028. Number melted, 35,000. Issued 15,028.

This coin commemorates the one hundred anniversary of the founding of Fort Vancouver. In 1825 Dr. John McLoughlin, then chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, established a trading post there. At the time it was by no means an unusual event, for the Company, in keeping with their policy of expansion, established many such out-posts. Some have long been deserted and forgotten. Others have thrived and in this group Fort Vancouver is an outstanding example.

It is situated in a region of extensive forests, fruit growing and farming lands and thrives on an assortment of local industries. Its name is now Vancouver

and the old Fort or Stockade is now the site of an important United States Military post known as Vancouver Barracks.

The name Vancouver, by which the capital of British Columbia, Canada, is also known, honors the great English navigator Captain George Vancouver who lived from 1758 to 1798. At the age of thirteen he entered the navy and later accompanied Captain James Cook on his first and second voyages of discovery. Captain Cook is portrayed on the Hawaiian half dollar of 1928.

After the unfortunate and untimely death of Captain Cook in 1779, Vancouver became the leading navigator of the period. While not as venturesome as his former captain he pursued his work with great interest and infinite exactness. In 1791 he was given command of the ship "Discovery" and ordered to explore the northwest coast of North America, and to take over the territory once occupied by the Spaniards in that region. After a long voyage via the Cape of Good Hope, Australia, New Zealand and Hawaii he sighted the west coast of North America on the 18th of April, 1792.

He surveyed all the inlets with minute care, discovered the Gulf of Georgia and circumnavigated the largest of the islands on the Pacific Coast, which was subsequently named Vancouver Island in his honor. An interesting account of his voyage was published in 1798 and entitled "A Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean and Round the World in 1790-05."

The issue was sponsored and distributed by the Fort Vancouver Centennial Corporation. Despite the well planned publicity the issue was disappointing from a financial standpoint. Over two-thirds of the number coined were returned to the mint. The original selling price of the ones distributed was \$1.00 each.



## Oregon Trail Memorial Half Dollar



**Half Dollar, 1926.** Obverse: Figure of Indian, to right, left arm outstretched, right hand holding bow, wearing feathered bonnet, with blanket over arm; in field, extending on both sides of figure, a map of the United States, on which a line of Conestoga wagons indicates the Oregon Trail; superimposed over map in field, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; at bottom, around border, HALF DOLLAR. Reverse: A Conestoga wagon drawn by oxen over brow of a hill toward setting sun, rays of which fill the field; at top, around border, IN GOD WE TRUST; in exergue, OREGON TRAIL MEMORIAL; below, five stars; at bottom, 1926. Edge, reeded. Size, 19. Models by Laura G. Fraser. 1926, Philadelphia Mint. Number coined, 48,030. 1926 San Francisco mint, 100,000. An assorted lot of 17,000 containing coins from both mints was melted. Number issued, 148,030. 1928 Philadelphia mint, number coined, 50,028. Melted, 44,000. Issued, 6,028. 1933 Denver mint, number coined, 5,250, all issued. 1934 Denver mint, number coined, 7,006, all issued. 1936 Philadelphia mint, number coined 10,006, all issued. 1936 San Francisco mint, number coined, 5,006, all issued. 1937 Denver mint, number coined, 12,008, all issued. 1938, 6,000 from each of the three mints.

The Oregon Trail Commemorative half dollar recalls to mind the colossal work of marking the old trail which was the vision of Ezra Meeker, who carried out the idea almost single handed. In 1907, this gentleman, who was then seventy-six years old, set out from his

home in Oregon with ox team and covered wagon to travel again the old trail of his youth. Arriving in Columbus, Ohio, he, as was his wont, addressed the crowds who gathered around his strange equipage, and explained to his listeners the reasons behind his ambitious venture. "Most of you will wonder," he said, "why a man at my time of life would cross the plains with an ox team at this age of the world, and spend fifteen months in so doing when he could have come all the way by rail in three days surrounded by all the comforts of life. I will tell you why this trip was made in this old-fashioned style. To perpetuate the memory of the Old Oregon Trail, to honor the heroes who made it, and to kindle in the breasts of the rising generation a flame of patriotic sentiment, this expedition was undertaken."

In places the ruts of the wagon wheels are worn a foot deep into sand stone ledges, at other points the trail is worn a hundred feet wide and five feet deep. "Why mark the trail here," Mr. Meeker exclaimed, "Miles and miles of it are worn so deep that centuries of storm will not efface it; generations may pass and the original trail may become a legend, but these marks will remain for the wondering eyes of those who people the continent centuries hence—aye, a hundred centuries hence, I am ready to say."

But in other places the path of the great trail, along which lie the unmarked graves of more than twenty thousand pioneers, is entirely lost. In fact at times the actual direction of the trail was problematical. It was to re-discover the old trail, from its beginning in St. Louis to its very end, that Ezra Meeker set out in his ox-team and covered wagon at the age of 76 years. To re-discover the trail and to mark it, that a people and a nation might not forget.

His trek in 1907 was just the beginning of the great work. It was many years later that he eventually founded the Oregon Trail Memorial Association to carry on the work.



## The Sesquicentennial Issues



**Half Dollar, 1926.** Obverse: Accolated busts of President Washington and President Coolidge, to right; in lower field, IN GOD WE TRUST; at top, around border, LIBERTY; at bottom, around border, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Reverse: The Liberty Bell; in left field, 1776; in right field, 1926; on slightly raised band around entire border, SESQUICENTENNIAL OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE. HALF DOLLAR. ; in upper, E PLURIBUS UNUM. Edge, reeded. Size, 19. Models by J. R. Sinnock. Number coined 1,000,528. Number melted 420,000. Issued, 580,528.



**Quarter-eagle, 1926.** Obverse: Figure of Liberty, to left, holding in right hand a torch and in left hand a scroll, the latter emblematic of the Declaration of Independence, and standing on a segment of globe; in lower left field, 1776; in middle right field, 1926; at top, around border, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; at bottom, around border, LIBERTY. Reverse: Independence Hall, Philadelphia; in upper field, IN GOD WE TRUST; below, E PLURIBUS UNUM; at top, around border, SESQUICENTENNIAL OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE; at bottom, around border, 2½ DOLLARS. Edge, reeded. Size, 11¼. Models by J. R. Sinnock. Number

coined, 200,226. Melted 154,207. Issued 46,019.

The Sesquicentennial celebration took place in Philadelphia in 1926. The two coins issued in connection with the event are most appropriately designed to commemorate the signing of the Declaration of Independence 150 years previously. At the time they were issued considerable criticism was made regarding the execution of the designs. While it is true that they are somewhat low in relief, thus rendering the effect less striking than some other commemorative coins, it must be remembered that the designer worked under a great handicap. He had to reproduce four designs each of them familiar to every school child, but no two seen alike by any pair of eyes. Regardless of the artistic merits of the coins, they symbolize events of the utmost importance in American history. The Liberty Bell on the reverse of the half dollar and the Independence Hall on the reverse of the \$2½ gold piece are synonymous in the minds of the people with the signing of the Declaration.

The half dollar is of particular interest because it shows, for the first and only time, the portrait of a living president on a United States coin. Calvin Coolidge, whose portrait appears in conjunction with the portrait of George Washington, was then serving as the thirtieth president of the United States.

The great exposition held at the time of the celebration exceeded in elaborateness even the Centennial Celebration held there fifty years previously. It was held from June 1st to November 30th. Despite the large attendance of about 6,000,000 it was not a financial success. The city of Philadelphia was forced to issue bonds aggregating \$5,000,000. Among the outstanding buildings of the Exposition were the Palace of Liberal Arts and Manufactures and the Palace of Agriculture and Food Products.

(To be continued)



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the eventual retail selling price. To keep this within the means of the average collector, without sacrificing quality and good workmanship, was a difficult problem. With the co-operation of the manufacturers we have solved it. Though it cost hundreds of dollars to produce the first cabinet, subsequent ones can be manufactured to sell for \$25.00 each.

Here are some of the reasons why you will like the Easy Display Cabinet. The forty trays are of a convenient size. They are interchangeable and slide easily. The front of the cabinet is not hinged but when open, slides under the two tiers of trays. The inside of the front is covered with black velvet making it useful as a large display tray. Only seasoned material has been used throughout so there is no danger of the trays or slides warping. The cabinet is covered with the best quality brown leatherette. It will make an attractive addition to your home or office furniture. And most important, your pride of ownership will never be fully realized until your collection is housed in this modern cabinet.

---

## COIN TOPICS NUMBER NINE AND TEN STILL AVAILABLE

During the last two years this little publication has been enthusiastically received by collectors all over the world. The current issue, number ten, offers a long list of United States Notes, Fractional Currency, Broken Bank Bills, et cetera, at considerably reduced prices.

Back issues from Number one to eight are no longer available, but issues nine and ten will be sent to interested col-

lectors upon receipt of ten cents in stamps.

We are now working on the next several issues. The May issue will contain a special list of twentieth century coins, including both Foreign and United States. Many coins will be offered at bargain prices and as the supply is in some instances limited we suggest that you reserve your copy now. All coins offered in COIN TOPICS are subject to prior sale and time limit.



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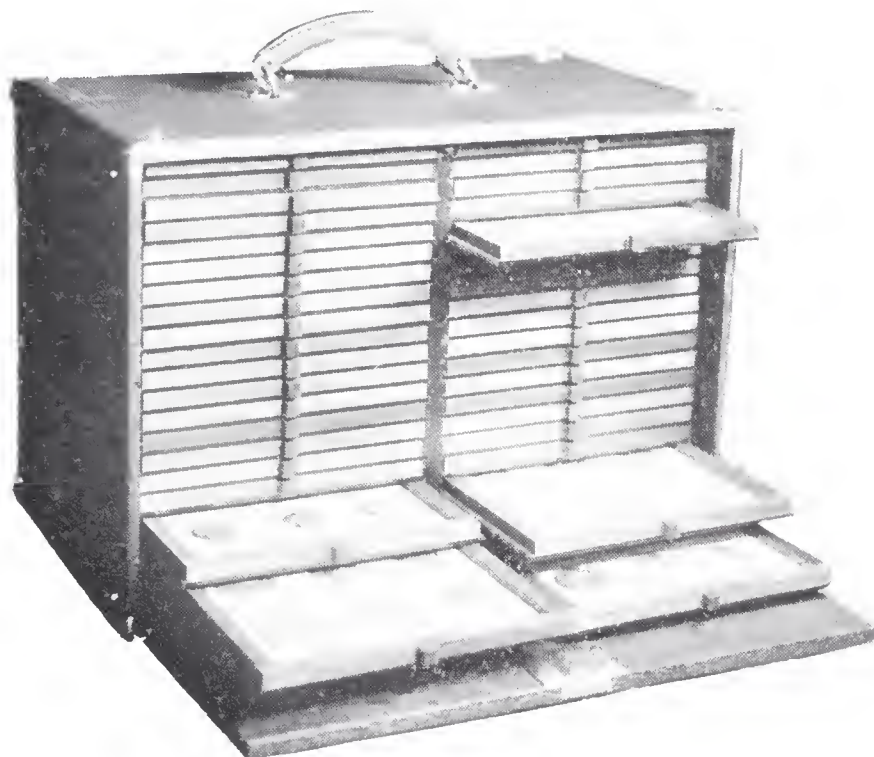
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First place the coin blocks in trays so they will be secure. Next, draw VERY light guide lines right across the blocks. Use a soft pencil. Now, letter coin blocks carefully, using one of the alphabets as a copy.

## Pens—

For a medium line, such as is used in Alphabets 1, 2 and 3, use a Spencerian Pen No. 42 "Gilt Point, Dome Point." For the heavier line, (Alphabet No. 4) use a Speedball A5. This pen should be held so that there is an even pressure on both points of the nib. For Alphabet No. 6 a Crow Quill Pen, Gillott's No. 659 is used. A special holder is usually sold with these little pens. It is suggested for general use that you have a pen holder with a small rubber grip, as the bottles in which the lettering ink comes are narrow-necked.

## Inks—

Black: Higgins Waterproof India Ink.

Brown: Weber Waterproof Pigment Ink.

The Weber Waterproof Ink is also attractive in blue or green when used on these blocks.

## Eraser—

Use ART GUM. This is best for removing the guide lines. One may erase freely over the black, blue and green colors. Erasing over the brown ink, however, requires a very light touch. Do not attempt to use a hard eraser as this takes off the surface of the block.

We do not sell any of these lettering materials. They may be obtained at any good stationery store. We suggest them because we have found they are the most suitable for our lettering purposes.



# THE EASY DISPLAY SYSTEM IS INEXPENSIVE

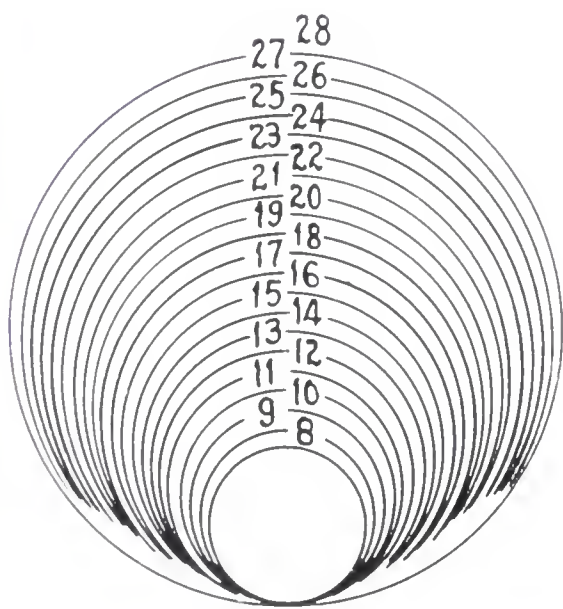
## Price

Blocks	2 cents each
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### MEASURE YOUR COINS BEFORE ORDERING BLOCKS

Place your coin with one edge touching bottom of circle. The number directly above the top edge of the coin is the correct size. A half dollar would read size 19, indicating that a block with a  $1\frac{3}{16}$  inch opening will accommodate the coin.

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*The Easy Display System*



*is easy to letter.....*



*Flexible*



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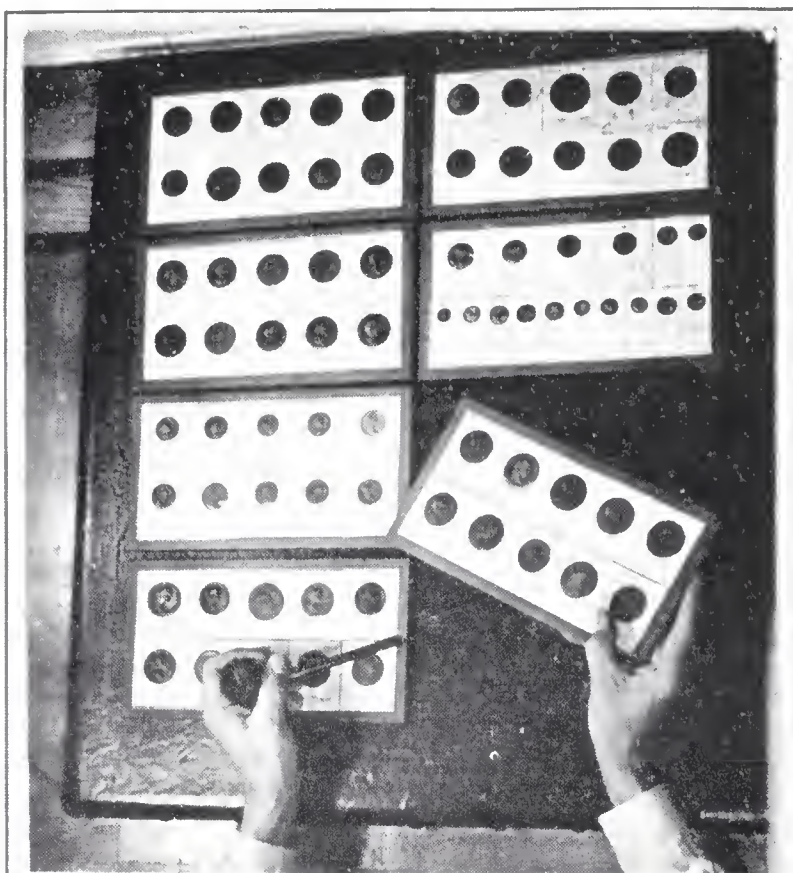
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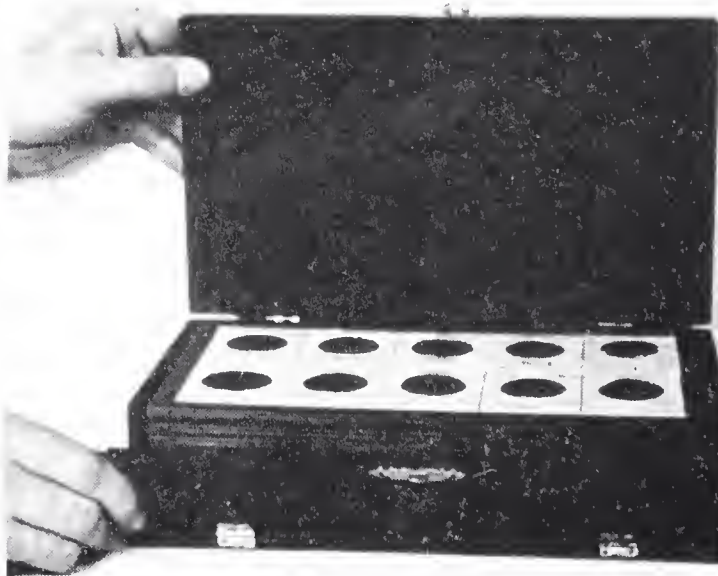
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*Easily displayed*



*Easily housed*



*Compact*



HAITI

Mint: Scoville Mfg. Co., Waterbury, Conn.  
100 Cents = 1 Gourde.

NICKEL



1 50 Cents 1907-08. Bust of Pres.  
Nord. Alexis I. R Arms ..... .60

2 20 Cents 1907. Similar ..... .35  
3 10 Cents 1906. Head of Alexis I.  
R Arms ..... .25  
4 5 Cents 1904-05. Similar ..... .20



5 5 Cents 1904. Arms. R Large 5 ..... .10

HAMBURG

ALUMINUM

1 1/2 Million Marks 1923. Arms of  
Hamburg. R Value ..... 1.50



2 200,000 Marks 1923. Similar.  
Struck at the Hamburg Mint..... 1.50

3 1/10 Reckoning Mark 1923.  
Similar ..... 1.00  
4 5/100 Reckoning Mark 1923.  
Similar ..... .75



5 1/100 Reckoning Mark 1923.  
Similar ..... .75

HEJAZ

Mint: Mecca.  
40 Paras = 1 Garch or Piastre.  
100 Garch = 5 Riyals = 1 Dinar.

Husein ibn Ali—1916-1924

GOLD



1 1 Dinar (100 Piastres) 1334 +  
8 A.H. or 1923 A.D. Arabic  
inscription in 5 oval panels. R  
Similar ..... 15.00

SILVER

2 1 Riyal (20 Garch) 1334 + 8  
A.H. Arabic inscription in 5  
panels. R Insc. in 5 panels ..... 1.5



3 1/2 Riyal. Same date. Similar ..... .75  
4 1/4 Riyal. Similar ..... .35



HEJAZ. HONDURAS

BRONZE

- 5 40 Paras (1 Garch). 1334 + 8  
A.H. Arabic inscription in  
circle and 4 compartments. R  
Similar ..... .35



- 6 20 Paras. Similar ..... .25  
7 10 Paras. Similar ..... .20  
8 5 Paras. Similar ..... .15

For further coins under Al-Sa'ud see Saudi Arabia.

HONDURAS

Mints: Tegucigalpa, Philadelphia.

100 Centavos = 1 Peso.

100 Centavos = 1 Lempira.

GOLD



- 1 5 Pesos 1902, 1908, 1913.  
Liberty head l. R Arms ..... 75.00  
2 1 Peso 1912-13, 1922. Similar... 10.00



- 6 1 Lempira 1931-35, 1937. Arms  
on mound. R Head of Indian l. 1.00  
7 50 Centavos 1931-32, 1937. Simi-  
lar ..... .50  
8 20 Centavos 1931-32. Similar ..... .25

SILVER

- 3 1 Peso 1904. Standing figure  
holding flag, leaning on altar.  
R Arms in circle ..... 2.50  
4 50 Centavos 1908, 1910-11. Simi-  
lar. Very rare .....



- 5 25 Centavos 1901, 1907, 1910,  
1912-13. Similar ..... .50

NICKEL



- 9 10 Centavos 1932. Arms as on the  
silver. R Value in circle and  
wreath ..... 25  
10 5 Centavos 1931-32. Similar ..... 15  
Since 1931 all pieces struck at  
Philadelphia.



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See specimen pages shown on pages 46 and 47.

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